Vol. 13. THE 630.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, September 29, 1798.

Seventy Dollars Reward.

WAS *stolen from the subscriber living at Stoner's mill, on Antetum, three miles from Nicholson's Gap, in Franklin county, and ten miles from Hagerstown, on Wednesday night the 5th of September, a dapple grey* HORSE, 10 or 11 years old, 15 *hands high, a natural trotter, branded with the link of a trace, I believe, on the near hip stock, and has a lump on one of his pastern joints, resembling a ring bone, and was hurt a little with a coulter on his wether lock. He was taken by one* Christian Sharp, *a man about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a long smooth face, down look when spoken to, is very apt to change his name, he is middling well dressed, long hair, but sometimes wears it loose, and had a large cockade in his hat. The above reward will be given for the Thief and Horse, or twenty Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges if brought home.*

JOHN STONER.

September 10, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales,

BY *virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me, the subscriber, Sheriff of the same county directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at Greensburgh, on the 8th day of October next, all those several One Hundred and Twenty Four Tracts or Parcels of Land adjoining to each other, and situate on the head waters of Susquehannah, in the said county, bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at a marked chestnut tree on the east side of a branch of the Susquehannah river aforesaid, at a corner of land surveyed for Jeremiah Long, and extending twenty south fifty five degrees east four hundred and twenty four perches to a post, thence north thirty five degrees east four hundred and twenty four perches to a post, thence south fifty five degrees east one thousand five hundred and twenty five perches to a hemlock, thence north thirty five degrees east three hundred and twenty perches to an ash, thence south fifty five degrees east two thousand one hundred and twenty perches to a walnut, thence north thirty five degrees east five hundred and forty perches to a sugar tree, thence north fifty five degrees west three thousand five hundred and four perches to the beginning, containing fortyone thousand six hundred acres and allowance, surveyed by one hundred and twentyfour warrants and levied as the property of John Nicholson*

JAMES BRADY, *Sheriff.*

September 20, 1798.

Pleasant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, situate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinson's mill—The greatest part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the first quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing spring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh, or to the Subscriber adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

WANTED.

A LAD *of about* 14 *or* 15 *years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette June* 3, 1798

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

A GREAT majority of the sensible and thinking part of this district are now convinced that it is time to turn out Mr. Gallatin. Indeed there are many who always thought it wrong to elect him. He never lived in the district, and can hardly be said to live in this country at all. He only comes and visits it for a few weeks in this season of the year. Like a Dilbi Lama or Eastern Prince he preserves respect by withdrawing himself from the view of his subjects. We have many in the district fully equal to him in point of talents who would make more respectable and useful members, and it is a shame to us and to our political principles to borrow a man from another district.

But some ask what has Mr. Gallatin done that he should be turned out? I might repeat he never ought to have been in, living out of the district he ought to have been considered as incompetent. But I will state what he has done; good reasons why he should be turned out. He has twice at least while in Congress endeavored with all his might to violate the constitution which he was sworn to support; and by vesting all powers in the house of representatives to destroy the constitutional guards of our liberty and establish a despotism in that branch of the government. As clear proof has been given of this as any question of the kind can admit. He has constantly voted with those who oppose and misrepresent all the measures of the administration and endeavor to make the people dissatisfied with the government. He opposed and endeavored to prevent the publication of the dispatches from France, and so endeavored to prevent the people from knowing the pacific, wise and honorable conduct of our executive, and the base, insolent, hostile and rapacious conduct of France; least a knowledge of the truth should restore the people to a good opinion of our government, a confidence in its administration and union and harmony among ourselves, and so destroy that factious party spirit on which he rests for all his consequence. This is a fact well known and can be proved by the journals of Congress. And he has endeavored to withhold strength, men and money, to oppose the hostile designs of France—He has endeavered to withdraw all protection from our commerce, and to permit the whole of it to fall a prey to France. This would have ruined our merchants and of course our farmers, and would have left us incapable of defence and compleatly subjected us to the power of France. In a word if Tallyrand himself or any other Frenchman had been in Congress he could not have pursued more effectual measures to promote the views of France to oppress us, than Mr. Gallatin has done.

But it will be said that he always meant well—he is honest. All your great patriots effect to be very honest men till they gain their ends and then they are known to be rogues. Who was called more honest than Robespierre? Mr. Gallatin may be honest, but it is singular that in four years during which he has been in congress, the administration should have done no one thing which he could approve. Were they always wrong and he always right? Or did his opposition proceed from integrity or faction? Whatever be the cause of it, his long speeches on all occasions has consumed far more time and money than his services would have been worth had they even been on the right side. He is always for economy, but no member of Congress has created more expence than he. I have mentioned several essential evils which he has committed: and such things must infallibly destroy his reputation either for honesty or for talents. He cannot be both wise and virtuous, and at the same time be so repeatedly doing essential mischief. The only thing in which he has been consistent and steady has been opposition to the government. The ground of opposing it he has constantly shifted. Whatever they did he opposed—and if they shifted their conduct every day like the wind round all the points of the compass, his nose like a weather-cock was always in opposition. No opposition principle which he has broached has he ever been able to support. He wrote a book to shew that the finances of the United States were going to destruction and yet he has opposed every tax. He argued in favor of the stamp act and voted against it. He reprobated indirect, and yet he opposed a direct tax on land. In doing this, though he stated in his book that we were every day running in debt, yet he contended that we should not need a new tax till the year 1801. And when last session money was wanted to put us in a state of defence against France, he again changed his mind or owned his error, and said we should not need a new tax even after the year 1801, if we could keep out of war. To make the people dissatisfied, he states to them that government is accumulating debt. When to pay this debt taxes are to be raised, he says no not yet. And when they are to be raised for self defence, he says no you must keep out of war; let France go on and plunder till you are disabled from any resistance and then if you oppose her she will destroy you all. This man may PERHAPS be wise, OR may PERHAPS be honest; but both wise AND honest he cannot be. He certainly has not been useful but has been very expensive and mischievous. If he intended to serve us, he has certainly in effect served France. And he could have no chance at an election among us, but that he is not sufficiently known and the citizens are misled by faction and party spirit.

Sketch of the ground of my opposition to the Election of John Woods as a Representative in Congress.

FOR the Congress to meet March 5th, 1789, the election by act of assembly October 4th, 1788, was by a general ballot throughout the state. John Woods was the first person, over a dinner of bacon and greens at Monroe's tavern in Canonsburgh, the last time we ever eat or drank in friendship, to propose to me to be a candidate. I had not thought of it before; but then did, and determined.

When my name was brought forward at Lancaster, the place of forming a ticket, it was announced by Mr. Barclay, a member from Bedford, that he had it from John Woods, that Thomas Scott wished to serve. My name was postponed to his, as of greater age and services.—Test: James O'Hara, J. Wilkins, jun.

Thomas Scott declared that he had not authorised John Woods to announce him as a candidate, or expressed or entertained a wish to serve.—Test: James Ross, John Hoge, Alexander Addison.

Thomas Scott was elected and served.

For the Congress of March 5th, 1791, the election was as before throughout the state, and John Woods was a candidate, and resented that Thomas Scott did not decline in his favor. After this they never spoke in friendship, or at all.—Test: James Ross, John Hoge, Alexander Addison.

For the Congress March 5th, 1793, the election, by act of assembly of March 16th, 1791, was by district, consisting on this side of the mountain, of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny, to elect one member. John Woods and Thomas Scott were candidates. It was proposed to me to serve. It was not disagreeable as an opportunity presented of making both sensible, of the original injury of the one, and acquiescence of the other.—Test: David Redick, James Marshel.

Albert Gallatin was brought in by surprise and elected.

For the Congress March 5th, 1797, it was proposed to take up some person resident in the district and exclude Albert Gallatin; I offered to acquiesce and support any person, save John Woods. But John Woods would be a candidate and broke all measures.—Test: James Ross, John Hoge, Alexander Addison.

October 1797 I favored the election of John Woods for the state senate.—Test: The Rev. John M'Millan, Alexander Addison.

He was elected, and I now thought the ground clear of him for at least four years.

For the Congress of March 5th, 1799, the election is by district as before, consisting of Washington and Allegheny counties, and here we have John Woods again. Is he to gain advancement by his "pride and perseverance," or is he to be taught another lesson of self-denial, and moderation?

I have taken the liberty of referring to the gentlemen above mentioned, as vouchers of the facts, because I am certain some of them are, and I conceive all to be within their knowledge: but it is not material, as the greater part of them are notorious to the whole country.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

MR. SCULL,

SINCE I sent you my last, I have seen your paper of this morning, and find nothing worth remarking on, save my denying the riddle "of the two dogs," which I never did. The SON OF A BITCH that says so is a LYING DOG. If Col. Nevill did not send my note calling for the TWO DOG paper, it is what I did not know before. I presume he did not think it worth his while. But why did they not publish it with their commentaries? I should like to see how they will expound it.

As to the Nevill family having held offices, these are now considerably reduced, and if there is any thing like a balance of power to be kept in society, as amongst states, it is verging to the other side. If John Woods should be carried to Congress, this will in due time appear. "The wise man foreseeth the evil and escheweth it."

As to any thought or language of mine, favouring of deceiving Col. Nevill, or "gulling" as they will have it; let who will have said it is false, and who will believe it is a fool.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 22.

Mr. SCULL,

I AM pleased to find the champions of the election becoming more modest; they who some time ago did not hesitate to affix the respectable characters of "Federalist," "Friend to Union," "Citizen" &c. to their productions, now forward them with no other recommendation than their own merit: It is to be sure ridiculous enough to see a fellow attempt to distract his country under the signature of "A Federalist," another defame his neighbour and friend under the title of "A Citizen," and to find a Cato, a Vasa or a Sidney, disorganizing the government by inflammatory publications.

I mean to reply in a few words to a piece in your last without a signature:

I am glad the Washington Committee did not intend their letter to Mr. Nevill for publication; to be sure, to write such a letter under existing circumstances was weak and arrogant, but a wish that it might be suppressed, is an apology for the indecorum, and a proof that they were not satisfied with their own conduct on the occasion. The author says, Col. Nevill is neither "so old, so learned, or so wise," but he might learn something from that address—he is perfectly right; Mr. Nevill learned from it, that insult may assume the garb of respect, that prejudice and intrigue may be covered with the appearance of patriotism, and (which I am sure has gratified him very highly) that there are some good federalists in Washington, who did not always, strictly speaking, come within the meaning of the term. He next quotes a conversation said to have happened between Mr. John Hoge and Mr. Nevill two years ago, to which I will only observe, that the man, who to serve certain purposes, would expose a friendly and confidential conversation if true, and thereby injure the individual confiding in him, would not hesitate to fabricate it,—I do not believe Mr. Hoge capable of either—I rather think it an ebullition of Mr. Blanco's fancy. Mr. Nevill is from his business in life unaccustomed to public speaking—but while in the legislature he attended his duty with great punctuality; whether he was respectable as a member I submit to his colleagues.—Mr. Woods is accustomed to speak at the bar, I have never heard of his speaking in the legislature, still he is a valuable member, and we ought to rejoice, that he has three years yet to serve in the State Senate.

Now for his conclusion—he says, 'Col. 'Nevill set up Mr. Woods and promised to sup-'port him.—I wish the Col. would think a lit-'tle of this, and for a moment putting him-'self in the place of Mr. Woods, ask himself, 'whether if Mr. Woods had acted by him, as 'he acted by Mr. Woods, he would have tho't 'Mr. Woods had much honest pride or was en-'gaged in an honorable pursuit?'

Well! Now let us try to get out of the woods—Col. Nevill did not set up Mr. Woods, nor does he know who did—it was done during his absence to Kentucky—he would have rejoiced to support Mr. Woods or any federal character against Mr. Gallatin

An accommodation having taken place, the remainder of the piece in the first page is omitted.

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o the Electors of the Counties of Westmoreland and Fayette.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

T is well known to you that, for a considerable time past, I have been in nomination a candidate at the ensuing election to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. My silence upon the subject must be satisfactory evidence that such nomination is agreeable to me, and it would in my opinion, be a mark of false modesty and of my assuming a consequence to which I have never considered myself entitled, not to declare openly and candidly, that I should consider it highly flattering to be elected to such an important trust.

To serve in and faithfully to discharge, according to the best of my abilities, the duties of any public appointment to which I have or may be called, by the voice of my fellow citizens, have and ever will be my greatest ambition, however inconsiderable may be the emoluments or pecuniary advantages arising therefrom; but to be placed in the important situation, for which I am now nominated, by the free and unsolicited suffrages of my fellow citizens, would be an honor and distinction for which the mediocrity of my talents and services could never enable me to make a suitable return.

A reluctance to suffer my name to appear in the public prints, and to involve myself in a news-paper controversy, which my education and situation in life may have in some degree rendered me unqualified to support, as also a desire to live in peace and harmony with all men, have prevented me from bringing before the people of the district before this time, the facts which I am now about to state for their information and candid deliberation: And I now come forward only because I am impelled by an opinion that it would be a neglect of that duty and justice which I owe to myself, as well as to the people at large, should it be omitted. That I suffered the unkind and injurious treatment which I had heretofore received from a few individuals (who have long attempted to make all elections subservient to their will and all appointments subject to their pleasure) should have slept and been forgotten, had it not been aggravated by a continuance of a like conduct and the most persevering and unremitted exertions to render me disrespected and degraded in the opinion of my fellow citizens, on whose good opinion when unbiassed and freely bestowed I have always placed the brightest value. I shall here endeavour briefly to state the origin of the opposition of this combination and to give a few traits of their proceedings.

A few years ago, I think in the year 1791, I then being in great friendship with William Jack, Esquire, an unhappy difference took place between him and Doctor Simeon Hoyer (the Doctor will please to excuse me for introducing his name) and an action commenced in the name of Mr. Jack against the Doctor and bail to a considerable amount demanded. In this situation the Doctor made the circumstances known to me and some respectable friends who had a high opinion of him. Having waited upon Mr. Jack and enquired into the nature of the cause which had so much irritated him and believing that he had no just ground of complaint, I resolved to bail the Doctor, though I was forbid to do it in the strongest terms and under the heavy penalty of incurring Mr. Jack's displeasure. However not being intimidated went forward and entered myself bail after I had with great difficulty prevailed upon his friend James Guthrie, Esquire, the then Sheriff, to fill the bail-bond.

Let me now appeal to any man of common humanity after the circumstances I have mentioned respecting this business, taking also into view, that the Doctor was a stranger, having a short time before come to the western country, his being of good character and appearing amiable and decent in his manners, and further that on motion to the Court, the bail first required was mitigated or reduced to less than half the sum, and that Mr. Jack was finally obliged to discontinue the action and to pay or become accountable for the costs; I say after stating these facts, let me appeal to any man of common humanity, whether my conduct in this business deserved the censure of any good man or otherwise? And this is the first and only cause, as far as I know, of their ungenerous treatment and unworthy conduct towards me. Had the humane Mr. Jack and his friends got the Doctor plunged into a jail, from whence their worthy friend and partizan John Brandon emerged to run his political career, they would probably have been satisfied and had their revenge gratified. In this they fortunately were disappointed, and I have the satisfaction to feel that my conduct at that time is still approved of by my own conscience, and I flatter myself it will meet the approbation of all good and humane men.

In the year 1794, being then an Associate Judge, I was solicited by William Findley Esquire and others at the request of General Jack to suffer myself to be run for a member of the State Senate: After being repeatedly urged by Mr. Findley, who said that a number of my friends were displeased because I would not consent to their wishes—that they had honored me with many of the first offices they could confer upon me—and that they considered they had a right to call upon me to serve them when they thought proper: After mentioning a suspicion which I entertained, that Mr. Jack and some of his friends intended to exclude me from every office and appointment (he having some time before said, that, that was all the satisfaction he wanted, on my offering to give him any MANLY satisfaction he wished) my answer was that they had a right so to do, and that I was always ready to sacrifice my private interest for the public good, or words to that effect. Mr. Findley replied that, that was sufficient: It was then reported that I had consented and I was elected, having been supported by General Jack and his friends, with the sole intention, I am fully persuaded from what appeared afterwards, of ousting me from my office of Associate Judge. It will be readily remembered that after I took my seat in the State Senate, the elections which had taken place in the western country were set aside and other elections directed to be held, at which the same party which had induced me to resign my office of Associate Judge, without the least pretence of misconduct in my new appointment, opposed my re-election by setting up another in opposition. The time however being too short for them to have their system well formed and arranged, they did not succeed: But at the next general election, having previously had their plans better digested and their partizans better disciplined, they appear with and in favor of John Brandon, and by the aid of his baseness, falsehood and low cunning, were successful, notwithstanding almost all the respectable characters in the district were in my favor. And now when I am propelled by my fellow citizens as a candidate at the ensuing election, Mr. Guthrie (who already holds two respectable and profitable offices, and who I might perhaps say without being chargeable with presumption is not better qualified than I am to hold a seat in Congress) is set up to prevent my election.

Two or three men, one holding the honorable appointment of Brigadier General in the Militia and that of Associate Judge, another holding the office of Recorder of Deeds and that of Register of Wills (now a candidate for Congress) and the third a member of the State Senate and County Treasurer, attempt to engross or dispose of every office without ever consulting their fellow citizens as to the nomination of the candidate, and only signify their will and pleasure after the nomination takes place by meanly soliciting the votes of the people. I shall leave their conduct both as it respects the electors of the district and myself to the consideration and just animadversion of the people at large, fully persuaded that they will have a proper regard both to public and private justice.

I am very respectfully,

WILLIAM TODD.

Westmoreland County,
September 19, 1797.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, September 6.

Yesterday afternoon arrived ship Sally, Captain Campbell 47 days from Liverpool, who informs that Captain Plummer, who sailed from Cadiz, July 20. had obligingly shewn the copy of a letter which was written by a respectable merchant at Carthagena, to his correspondent at the former place, and received, July 28 it states "I hear the General of Malta has received dispatches from the Captain General of Valencia, announcing that a vessel had arrived there with news, that the English fleet had overtaken the Combined French Armada a short distance from Malta, and that when this vessel parted, an engagement had just commenced." It was unfortunate at Cadiz that the proceedings at Rastadt were not conciliatory: the Prussian envoy is much disgusted with French manners, and he has indicated the approach of consequences not peaceful. The imperial ambassador holds the same opinion.

After Captain Plummer came out of Cadiz he went on board Lord St. Vincent's ship—was well treated, and informed, that the admiral had received a letter from Don Mattra-do, that Admiral Nelson had defeated the Toulon fleet and taken nine sail of the line, and that the frigate captured by the Sea-Horse, had on board the plunder of Malta, (she lay in sight) and that 50 Frenchmen were destroyed in boarding the Sea-Horse.

The defeat of Buonaparte's fleet by Nelson if true, must have occured after the French had invaded Malta. As those in Europe who knew the intelligence we communicate, did not believe the less for the French having been at Malta, we have no reason to in this country.

The "floating castles" of the United States, have, by this time, made their appearance in the West-Indies; not for the purpose of taking vengeance on our foes, but to convoy in security, the earning of our hardy navigators to our harbors. The United States Captain Barry, and Delaware, Capt. Decator, are supposed now to be there.

It may be graded among the *memorabila*, that Delaware was the first state which adopted the federal constitution, and the Delaware the first vessel that gave an efficient support to it.

Four months since we were in the constant habit of hearing of piracies committed on our coast by the French cruisers. Now we hear no more of them.—Thanks to our rising Navy!

The Newbury-Port patriotic 20 gun ship, which some imagine will be called the Merremack, is compleatly timbered, and planked above her bends. Her lower deck is laid, and the workmen are now buttbolting her. This vessel is another elegant specimen of American ingenuity. Her constructor is Mr. Hacket, the same gentleman who planned and built the Alliance frigate in our revolution.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

A Frenchman, Captain of a piratical freebooter, was lodged in the goal of this city a few days ago, by an American Captain of this place, who had been captured by him, his vessel sent into a West India port, and condemned, and who fortunately found means to get back to his native country after some time. But the very day he arrived in this port, what was his astonishment to meet the same Frenchman who had plundered him of his vessel and cargo, and who had the impudence to make him a polite bow. The American asked him how he dared to shew his face in a country whose citizens he had plundered. The Frenchman said, hey that is noting! The other had him immediately lodged in jail to shew him whether it was noting or not.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

The archbishop of Dublin has written a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, permitting them in the present exigent state of the times to assume a military character.

At all the ports of St. Domingo, says a Bermuda paper, the greatest distress is experienced for the want of flour and provisions.

It is generally said in St. Domingo, that in case of a rupture between France and America, Toussaint will solicit an alliance with the United States—Thus says the above paper.

The President of the United States, we are told, has letters from Mr. Gerry, informing of the arrival of the Sophia, and that he should take advantage of her being there to return home.

The United States frigate Constellation, and Baltimore sloop of war, left the Capes of Virginia the 5th instant, with a fleet of 27 sail of Americans under convoy.

HARRISBURGH, September 12.

Extract of a letter from Reading, Sept. 6.

"Last evening, citizen Gallatin came to this town with his family, on their way to the westward. Some Jacobins, whom we have amongst us, headed by the President of the Democratic Society, waited on the citizen—had the bells rung and a swivel fired before Mr. Barr's door, where he lodged.—These infamous and foolish proceedings roused the inhabitants—a volunteers corps of infantry under the command of Captain Keim, immediately assembled, overset the swivel, stopped the bells and beat the Rogues march, the Jacobins not thinking it proper to contest the matter. A number of the citizens then sung the President's march, and Yankee Doodle, in the hearing of the political framer, gave a number of cheers to the President and General Washington, and retired. This morning, about six o'clock, they met again, and the Rogues march played, and burn'd an effigy with the words "Albert Gallatin the Jacobin" inscribed on it, before Barr's door; and as the carriage moved off, played and sung the Rogues march. In the carriage were some ladies, of course it was not injured, and Gallatin himself was glad to mount his horse in the stable, and slink out of town by a back alley.

"I give you this account to shew you, that although we are disgraced by few Jacobins, the generality of our citizens are attached to their government, and detest those scoundrels, who wish to subvert it."

Pittsburgh, September 29.

The following abstract of the qualifications of Electors may be of use to direct Judges and Inspectors in their duty at the Election.

THE qualifications of electors are five.—1. Age—2. Freedom—3. Property—4. Residence—and 5. Citizenship. No man can vote unless he be qualified in all these respects according to law. The law is chiefly to be found in the first section of the third article of the constitution of this state.

1. The elector coming to vote must be at least twenty one years of age.

2. He must be a free man neither a slave nor bound man.

3. He must within two years next before the election at which he offers his vote have paid a *state* or *county* tax assessed at least six months before the election. This qualification is dispensed with only in favour of sons of qualified electors while they are of the age of twenty one and under the age of twenty two years: such may vote though they have not paid taxes.

4. He must have resided within the state two years *next before* the election.

5. He must be a citizen. If he resided within this state before the declaration of Independence, he must have either been a natural born subject of Britain or have been naturalized according to the act of assembly of 1700. If he has come into this state after the declaration of Independence, he must have taken an oath of allegiance to this state or some other of the United States before the 26th day of March 1790, or he must have been since regularly admitted a citizen of the United States in a court duly authorised under the laws of Congress of the 26th March 1790 or of 29th January 1795, or of the last session; and such admission must be proved by a certificate under the seal of such court.

Pursuant to a short notice fifty persons met at the house of James Herrington, on the 19th of September, 1798, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on suitable persons to fill the present vacancies in the federal and state legislatures, Cornelius Vanhorn, in the Chair, and Aaron Wright, Sec'y.

Resolved, That Presly Nevill as a good patriot, firm friend to his country and the constitution of the United States, deserves our confidence, and that we will support him with our votes and interest at the ensuing election as the representative from this district in the federal legislature.

Resolved, That we will support at the ensuing election David Mead, together with such other person as may be generally agreed on, in the different districts of the county, as members to the state legislature.

Resolved, That James Herrington, John Hancock, William M'Arthur, Aaron Wright be a committee to correspond with such other committees as are or may be appointed in order the more fully to carry the above resolutions into effect.

CORNELIUS VANHORN, Chairman.
AARON WRIGHT, Sec'y.

We, the subscribers, do report, that at a meeting held in Meadville on the 19th of September, 1798, that the number declaring themselves in favor of Col. Presly Nevill as member of Congress, and David Mead, Esq. as member of assembly, were fifty nine, and that they will support the same at the general election, and it appeared there were thirty six persons in favor of John Woods.

WILLIAM MOORE.
JOHN PATTERSON.
HENRY REICHARD. } Com.

Witness Present.
SAMUEL GOWDY.
WILLIAM CLARK.

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of public notice, the inhabitants of Meadville and its vicinity, assembled at the Block-House, on Wednesday the 19th of September, 1798, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of two proper persons to represent this county in the legislature of Pennsylvania, David Mead, Esq. was nominated to the Chair. A motion was made whether the sense of the people should be taken by ballot or otherwise; a majority appeared in favour of openly declaring their sentiments. Frederick Haymaker was nominated to take their names as they came forward, which appears as follows;

Fifty seven in favour of James G. Heron.
Fifty five in favour of James Sample.
Seven in favour of David Mead.
Five in favour of Thomas R. Kennedy.
One in favour of Samuel Ewalt.

You will please to get a place for the above in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREDK. HAYMAKER, Sec'y.

JOHN WILKINS, Chairman, and
JAMES BAISON, Secretary of the
Committee of the 24 August
1798.

The Committee appointed at a Town-meeting on the 21 of August, REPORT to their fellow citizens,

That in obedience to the resolutions then entered into, circular letters were addressed to persons in this and the neighbouring counties, requesting information as to the person most likely to succeed in opposition to Mr. Gallatin at the ensuing election.

That in consequence numerous and respectable meetings were held in different places, and the sense of the people taken.—Letters from influential characters in every quarter of the district have also been received by your committee, the result of which is, that although a partial division among the friends of government is discovered in some parts of the district, *the great body of the federal interest appears determined to support John Woods, Esq. as their representative in Congress.*

Whatever may have been the conduct of others on the present important occasion, your committee have full confidence, that it will be evident they have been actuated by no motive but the public good, and that they have discharged the trust reposed in them with candour and impartiality.

Under this impression, they esteem it *now* a duty to call on all who are friends to the true interests of their country, to come forward on the day of election, and laying aside all personal considerations to unite their suffrages for that federal character whose chance of success from the best information the committee could obtain appears *most probable.*

JOHN GIBSON. JOHN WILKINS,
GEO WALLACE, JAMES BRISON,
STEEL SEMPLE. GEO. STEVENSON
NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, 25th September, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, Sept. 13.

We stop the press to announce, that last night arrived in Hampton Roads the U. S. frigate Constitution, Captain Nicholson, bringing in with her a French ship of 24 guns, taken a few days since to the southward.

From the Federal Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The pilot who brought up the Maryland says he saw the Constitution's prize, that she had a great part of her quarter galleries shot away, and that she is now gone into Norfolk. We hope to receive the whole particulars of her capture in a day or two from the officers of the Constitution themselves.

ALBANY

A gentleman fr[om] informed us, that the Chiefs of the [Six] Canada Indians, of the Six [Nations], Stockbridge Indians, a[t] Creek, received a co[mmu]nication from the Western Nation of Indians, with whom they formerly been at war with the United States informing them that they determined [to] by the recommendation of Commissioners [of] Congress, to SIT STILL in case of war with France—the meeting at Buffaloe Creek, were well pleased with the decision of the Western Indians, and determined to adopt their example.

WILMINGTON, September 22.

A letter has been received by a respectable gentleman in this neighbourhood, of a late date, from Ireland, giving an account that, on the 19th July last, the Parliament-House, in Dublin, was set on fire, and totally consumed. That, after the battle of Antrim, the Irish Republicans rallied in great force, attacked the town and castle of Carrickfergus, wherein they found a vast quantity of arms and ammunition—and that the green flag was flying on that fortress. The probable conjecture at that time was, that the whole province of Ulster would be in their possession.

The same advices state, that notwithstanding all that had been said and done, Mr. Gerry, our ambassador at Paris, has amicably and conclusively settled our differences with that republic, and has obtained, through Talleyrand, full indemnification for all spoliations on our commerce; besides, it is said, that an order was issued by the Directory, calling in all marine commissions, &c. which of late may have been granted against the American trade!!!

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.

Captain Burrowdale, of the ship Eliza, (formerly of this port, but now belonging to Victor Hugues) arrived here from Point Petre, which place he left on the 4th ult.. The intelligence he brings is, as far as can be collected, in substance as follows:—That Hugues had information of the spirited proceedings of our government and individuals; and had, in consequence, issued orders to the commanders of his privateers to treat all armed American vessels found without commissions as pirates. He had not received any official orders from the great nation for this conduct.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

Captain Dawson, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, says, that "Mr. Rogers, king's proctor, of the admiralty court, Gibraltar, had received information (and pledged himself for the truth of it) that Buonaparte and his fleet were blocked up in Malta, by Admiral Nelson, who expected to starve them out, as they were short of provisions. Lord St. Vincent was at anchor off Cadiz.

"The French frigate Sensible, of 40 guns, taken by the Sea Horse of 36 guns, after an engagement of 9 minutes. The French attempted to board, but was beat off; and the English in their turn, followed and took possession of the ship. She had on board a number of curiosities taken at Malta, which were intended for Paris. There was gold of considerable value and some pieces of plate.

The American consul at the Havannah, has purchased of the Spanish government, on account of the United States, an eighteen gun ship, with brass artillery. She is to be commanded by Capt. Preble, and manned by the American shipping there.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

During the past week the Fever has progressed but little, if at all. The mortality of the 19th and 11th instants, remains unequalled. But here let us consider the rapid decrease of the population—If it be true that not more 10,000 citizens are in the city, every week of the disease in its present malignity, will destroy ONE TWENTY-FIFTH part of the number. Several hundred persons, besides, remove every week.

All nations are complaisant to Americans but the French. We hear that 60 United States merchant vessels have been convoyed from the Havannah to our coast, by Spanish armed ships. It had been reported an American frigate was coming out to convoy the Americans home, and that for many vessels remained to embrace [the] Died.—On Fri[day] o'clock, of the prevail[ing] fienno, Editor of the [Ga]zette of the [U]nited States. We understan[d] be conducted by [Mr.]

A meeting [of] tucky, at [the] the num[ber] solutions [were] ar[rived]

Pittsburgh, [Sept.]

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber, although not solicited by his friends, has been induced to offer himself a candidate for the Office of [Commissioner] at the ensuing election. He hopes that with the encouragement he has had at [former] any. Not being fully prepared in riding [to] out the county, during the [present] should he be elected he will be enabled [to] cute the duties of the office with [fidelity]. He is a native American, has resided [many] years on the frontiers of this county, [and] what property he is, and since the adoption of the new constitution has been a good [citizen] ist, and hopes to remain so, and [is the] public's humble servant.

SAMUEL [illegible]

Meadville, September 17, 1798.

N. B. The public may be assured [that] serve if elected.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

ALTHOUGH not common to publish, but as the county is large, I think it not improper for each candidate to make it known in the public prints—and as there are two Commissioners to be chosen at the next election, I offer as one, if the public should think I merit their suffrage.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pitt Township, Sept 22, 1798.

French Language.

N. C. VISINIER, respectfully returns his thanks to the persons who have employed him in the capacity of a French Teacher, since he has been in this place; he flatters himself, that if continued to be encouraged, his exertion and assiduity will deserve their patronage.

Some persons have very reasonably objected, that the price of the tuition prevented them from having their family taught in that language. If encouraged, with the number of eight or ten scholars besides those he has, he will have it in his power to reduce the price from Ten Dollars to Six for such as will attend at his lodging, and Eight for those he may attend at their own. He will devote the morning for the tuition in the town, and the evening in his lodging.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of November next, those who neglect this notice need not expect the least indulgence, but to be dealt with as the law directs.

NATHAN PATTERSON.

Allegheny County, Sept. 24, 1798.

N. B. He still continues to keep a neat assortment of Merchandize, which he will sell on the lowest terms.

LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th inst. on the great road between William Tucker's and Racoon Meeting House, or at said Meeting House, two Notes, wrapt in a piece of paper. the one for twenty pounds due the 17th of May next, the other for six pounds twelve shillings and some pence, due on demand. Whoever finds said notes and delivers them to the subscriber shall have Four Dollars Reward.

WILLIAM TUCKER, jun.

Allegheny county, Fayette township, Sept. 14, 1798.

Lost or mislaid by Captain Parkinson, a silver mounted DURK, with a red Morocco belt and silver buckles. Whoever delivers it to the subscriber shall have Two Dollars Reward.

HENRY MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 27, 1798.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Moor did assign a bond of Seventy Five Pounds to Matthew Hartford against Neil M'Kee, and said Elizabeth not having any legal right to assign the said bond, as the money arising therefrom is the right of her children, and understood to be in the hands [of] covery, these are to re[quire] hand the bond the money until an said Neil M'Kee said bond to any

[JAMES] MOOR.

[NOTICE.]

[All] persons from trust[ing] on my account, pay any debts of

[JOHN] BAPTIST.

[WANTED],

[three thousand Chest]nut proportionate number of which a generous price Enquire at the Printing Office

N. BEDFORD.

[Pittsburgh, July] 14, 1798.

ANECDOTE.

[An] old German, on his way to the gal[lows] was smoaking his pipe very deliberately, and unconcerned, and continued after his arrival, until a few minutes before he was turned off, when taking his pipe out of his mouth, he stuck it through the button hole of his coat with the same deliberation as the cart being drawn from under him, the weight pulled the rope, and as he fell broke his pipe. The old man got up, and looking round him with much perplexity, exclaimed, "*Shentlemen, now you broke mine pipe and your dam nosh[es]*"

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28.

To the Citizens of Green, Washington and Allegheny Counties.

Gentlemen,

We are happy to announce to you that an honorable accommodation hath this day taken place between Col. Nevill, and Mr. Woods----In consequence of which it is agreed that Mr. WOODS be supported at the ensuing election as a representative in Congress. We now indulge the pleasing hope that this hitherto unfortunate district will be relieved from the disgrace of being represented by a man who is not only a non-resident amongst us, but whose conduct and principles have been uniformly inimical to the interests of that country which had cherished him in its bosom,

Committee of the 21st August

Samuel S. Mahon, Andw. Richardson, Abner Barker, Thomas Crabb, David Evans, John Park, Thomas Bracken.

Committee of the 2d August,

John Wilkins, George Wallace, George Stevenson, Steel Semple, John Gibson, Nathaniel Bedford, James Brison,

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first November next

A TWO Story Brick House, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh. The house is calculated for either a store or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of JOHN WHELAN.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

WANTED,

A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

June 8, 1798

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Donald deceased, are desired to come in and make payment before the first day of November next, otherwise they may expect that the law will be put in force against them, and all those who have any demands against the estate of the deceased, to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement before that time to the subscriber living in Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county.

ROBERT MORRISON, Admr.

September 11, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber begs leave to express the sense of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the last Election, and in order that an additional Commissioner may by chosen at the ensuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his situation to serve in that capacity.

The public having been in possession of his name for a considerable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, and it having been objected to his pretensions by some, that he already held one Office, he wishes to observe that success at the last Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name in this large and respectable County. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's Office, and if successfull hopes to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittsburgh, authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Scheme of the First Class is as follows:

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	second last drawn	1000
1	of	500	third last drawn	500
2210 Prizes 3790 Blanks		6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each		30,000

All prizes subject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the First Class to commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, and the prizes to be discharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To those acquainted with the situation, and who feel themselves interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town of Pittsburgh, nothing need be said touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be suggested how very important are its prosperity and advancement not only to those adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic shores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majestic rivers which, joining, flow through an immense territory to the ocean, it must of necessity be in a considerable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very distant day take possession of the delightful spot on which the town stands, should its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or some other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittsburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greensburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Washington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reese in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Westmoreland County.

THE subscriber being encouraged by his friends offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greensburgh, June 23, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

THE Subscriber being encouraged by his Friends, offers himself a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election,

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Montours Run, September 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election, and now solicit the suffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers-creek, August 20, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county

A REPORT has circulated that the Subscriber holds himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election, through the sinister motive of serving some other of the Candidates—The public may rest assured of my sincerity in offering myself—I therefore solicit the suffrages of those who may think I merit it.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montours Run, Sept. 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county,

THE *subscriber being encouraged by his friends offer himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittsburgh, 12 May, 1798.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhife, and Nathan Bonch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice:

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.
Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD;

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment, as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia,

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb. and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed sign of the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the same tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I am one among the many who are soliciting your interest for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should I be the object of your choice, shall make the duties thereof my study and indeavour to execute with fidelity.

I am,
Your most humble servant.
HERVEY HETH.

September 7, 1798.

To the Free Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should he succeed, hopes to merit the good will of his friends and the public in general.

HUGH FLEMING.

Pine-Creek, September 7, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of fine timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shown by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

Subscriber, in Mifflin township Allegheny county, some time ago, *A GREY MARE*, about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

August 22, 1798

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living on the head of the Four Mile run Pitt township Allegheny county, some time last fall; *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX.

September 8, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the 7th of July 1797, a Black Mare, ten years old, fourteen hands high raised on the top of the head with the pole-evil, had on a new bell tied on with a rope, shod all round—a little sparen'd, so as to occasion a little lameness, a pacer. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ANDREW JACK.

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1798.

Whereas one Samuel Wilkinson, from England, by trade a white-smith or printer, did in the summer of ninety six, leave Philadelphia on his way to the western country; he wrought a short time in Pittsburgh, but since that time no intelligence has been heard of him; if he will immediately inform me of his place of residence, he may hear of something to his advantage, or any person giving the same information, will much oblige

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Strasburgh, Penn. Sept. 3, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons to whom it may concern, that Jonathan Leet's Office as deputy surveyor of districts No. 9 and 10 North and West of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, is kept open at the dwelling house of Samuel Jones Esq. in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

September 12, 8798.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Mifflin township Allegheny county seven miles from Pittsburgh near Gordens ferry, a dark bay horse three years old last spring, a natural trotter, thirteen or fourteen hands high, neither brand or mark preceiveable, any person coming proveing property and paying charges may take him away.

DAVID CALHOON.

September 13, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Donald deceased, are desired to come in and make payment before the first day of November next, otherwise they may expect that the law will be put in force against them, and all those who have any demands against the estate of the deceased, to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement before that time to the subscriber living in Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county.

ROBERT MORRISON, Admr.

September 11, 1798.